

# ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for  
Advertising  
in the Colony is  
**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

No. 11,678

號五十八百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

日一十月七年子庚

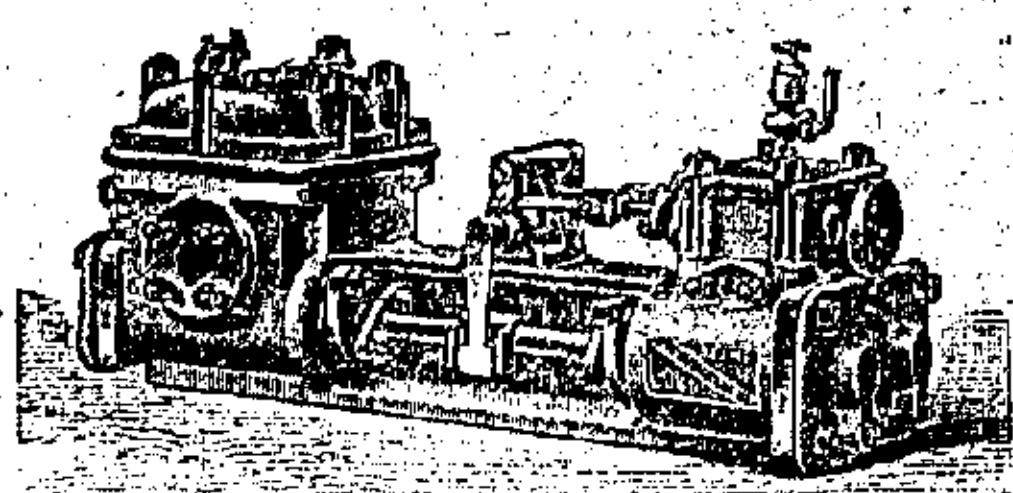
PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1889, 1900.  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
FENS.  
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest  
Durability, and Therefore  
CHEAPEST.  
The only Award, Chicago, 1893.  
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS  
Barrel Pins, 250 Nos. 301,  
Slip Pins, 250 Nos. 302, 303, 304, 305,  
In Pins, Medium, and Broad points.  
The New Turned-up Point 306.

## Business Notices.

## W. S. BAILEY & CO.,

Engineers and General Merchants.



A Large Stock of Pumps, Forges, Tele-  
graphs, Asbestos Packings and Deck and  
Engine Room Stores of all kinds ready  
for instant delivery.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR W. S. BAILEY & CO.  
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS.

## Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,  
7, DUNDRELL STREET.

HOTEL ORAIGIEBURN.

BLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK,  
near the Tram Terminus. Telephone 56.

Apply to the MANAGER, 741

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPIN-  
NING, WEAVING AND DYEING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above Company will be held in the Office  
of the General Managers on MONDAY,  
September 2nd, and last on August 27th, at  
originally advertised, at 4 o'clock p.m., for  
the purpose of receiving the report of the  
Consulting Committee and Statement of  
Accounts to August 1st, 1900.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1900. 1719

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPIN-  
NING, WEAVING AND DYEING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-  
GISTER OF SHARES in the above  
Company will be CLOSED from MON-  
DAY, August 27th, to the 31st day of  
Sept., (both days inclusive), and not from  
August 1st, to August 27th, as previously  
advertised, during which period no Transfer  
of Shares can be Registered.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1900. 1720

FRENCH LADY desires Pupils for  
the ENGLISH and FRENCH  
LANGUAGES. For Terms and References,  
apply to

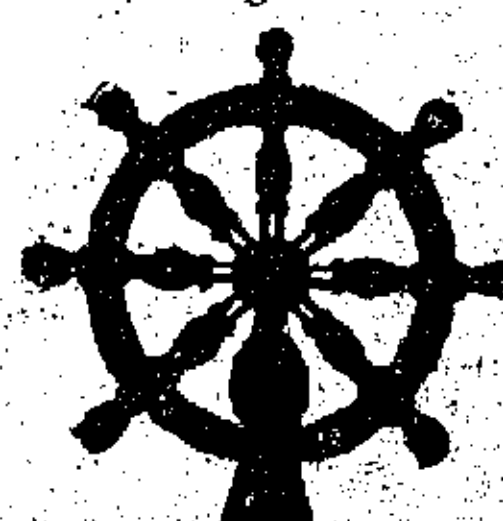
M. N., P. O. B. 48,  
Hongkong, July 21, 1900. 1574

WANTED TO RENT.

A 7 or 8-ROOMED HOUSE.  
Apply to "Houses," care of the  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, August 13, 1900. 1728

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE,  
1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM  
GOSSAGE AND SONS, LIMITED,  
of Widnes, Lancashire, in England, Soap  
Manufacturers have on the 31st day of May,  
1900, applied for the Registration in Hong-  
kong of the following TRADE MARK.



In the name of WILLIAM GOSSAGE AND  
SONS, Ltd., who claim to be the Sole  
Proprietors thereof.  
The TRADE MARK has been used by  
the Applicants in respect of the following  
Goods, namely: Candles, Camellia Soap,  
detergent in Class 47, and Perfumery  
(including toilet articles preparations for the  
Tooth and Hair, and Perfumed Soap)  
in Class 48.  
Dated the 15th day of June, 1900.  
MOUNSEY & BRUTTON,  
Solicitors,  
2nd Floor, 2, Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong.

## METZLER

HIGH CLASS ENGLISH PIANOS.

\$450, Payable in one year. Tuning Free.  
Net Cash \$400.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Absolutely Guaranteed.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OR-  
DINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-  
ING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Com-  
pany will be held at the City Hall,  
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th  
day of August Next, at Noon, for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Board of Directors, together with a State-  
ment of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
H. M. BEVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1900. 1610

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-  
GISTERS OF SHARES of the  
above Corporation will be CLOSED from  
SATURDAY, the 4th, to the 18th day of  
August next (both days inclusive), during  
which period NO TRANSFER OF SHARES  
can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
H. M. BEVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1900. 1611

WANTED.  
A Thoroughly Experienced BOOK-  
KEEPER.

Apply by Letter to  
ROWE & Co.,  
Canton.  
1732

MINERAL  
ASSAYS & ANALYSES.

THE YANSENY VALLEY SYNDICATE, Ltd.,  
having its own well-equipped Labor-  
atory, is prepared to assist in the  
Mineral Development of China, to do Assay  
work of all descriptions, Quantitative  
Analyses, and to classify minerals for Mine  
owners and others.  
Mines as well as Minerals of Economic  
value purchased and consultations arranged  
by appointment.  
Terms moderate.  
Address: THE LABORATORY,  
49, Szechuen Road,  
Cable Address: "YANGSENY," Shanghai.  
13th August, 1900. 1726

## 'KIRIN.'

A Delicate  
Lager.

THE CELEBRATED BEER OF  
JAPAN.

QUARTS, \$2.00 per dozen.  
PINTS, \$1.75 l. do.

W. HUTTON POTTS,  
Sole Agent for Hongkong.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the provisions of No.  
121 of the Articles of Association, the  
General Agents have this Day declared an  
INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2 1/2 per cent.  
for the half-year ending 30th June, 1900,  
on the Paid-up Capital.  
Dividend Warrants payable on SATUR-  
DAY, the 18th August, will be issued to  
Shareholders on Application.  
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 9th to  
18th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1900. 1656

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 8 Per  
Cent, or \$1.20 per SHARE, Declared at  
the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Share-  
holders, held this Day, will be PAYABLE  
at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation, on and after WEDNESDAY,  
the 8th August, 1900.  
Shareholders are requested to apply to  
the Office of the Company for WAR-  
RANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARROED,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 7, 1900. 1690

CHIEF WING, 致  
28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),  
HONGKONG.

DEALER IN  
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,  
IRON WARE, &c.

Suitable for  
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1900. 1237

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, a  
Position as GOVERNESS, to Young  
Children.  
Apply to  
"G. H."  
Care of "China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, August 4, 1900. 1670

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held in the Office of the Company,  
Queens' Buildings, Colaba Road, on  
MONDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock  
(Noon), for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Directors and the Statement  
of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 6th to  
20th August, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. L. ROSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1900. 1629

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A POWERFUL, TWIN-SCREW  
RIVER STEAMER, very suitably  
fitted to carry large number of Passengers  
and Cargo.  
For Particulars, apply to  
BANKER & Co.

Hongkong, July 24, 1900. 1414

## Business Notices.

## BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

4, PRAYA CENTRAL  
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
BOILER COMPOSITION,  
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS.

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.  
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.  
JOHN BROWNHILL, Superintendent.

## LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

THE CELEBRATED

"GEM" ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

ICE CHESTS,  
ICE SHAVES,  
ICE PICKS,  
AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S  
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Agents: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

For Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.  
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.  
TWO ELEVATORS.

NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.  
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

## ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.  
SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD  
HIGHLAND WHISKY.  
FERGUSON'S  
SPECIAL CREAM  
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.  
These are the finest productions of Scotland,  
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.  
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF  
WHISKIES.  
PURE AND MILD.  
Sole Importers,  
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

## MANILA CIGARS,

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS FROM  
LA INSULAR AND LA PERLA DE ORIENTE FACTORIES.  
J. M. DE ZUNIGA,  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Entrance by Lee House Street, (New View).

## THE PHARMACY,

10 Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully  
dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other  
FOREIGN FORMULAE.

SOMERVILLE'S EXPORT AND GLENDOUR WHISKIES  
PORTSOY HIGHLAND WHISKY (PURE MALT)  
MANILA CIGARS.  
Manager, RICHARD FLINT.

## PROFESSIONAL NOTICE

DENTON E. PETERSON  
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,  
10, Des Voeux Road, Central.

DR. PETERSON wishes to announce  
that he has RESUMED his DENTAL  
PRACTICE in South China and may be  
consulted at his New Office,  
10, Des Voeux Road Central, 1st Floor.  
Hours 10 A.M. to Noon, 4 to 5 P.M.  
A trial is respectfully solicited.  
38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
(Formerly occupied by the Hongkong Club).  
Hongkong, January 1, 1901.

## KANG LEE & Co.

Jewellers, Gold and Silver  
Smiths, Watch-makers,  
DEALERS IN  
SILK AND IVORY WARE, CHINESE  
AND JAPANESE CURIOS.

An exceptionally fine stock of the latest  
Goods always on hand.  
Prices very MODERATE.  
A trial is respectfully solicited.  
38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
(Formerly occupied by the Hongkong Club).  
Hongkong, January 1, 1901.

## Business Notices.

THE SUMMER HAS COME  
AND SO HAVE

## Watkins' Aerated Waters.

But the latter have come to stay.

OUR

SODA, POTASH, TONIC, RASPBERRYADE,  
SARSAPARILLA, LEMON-SQUASH, SELTZER, LITHIA,  
SANTHALIS, LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGER-ALF,  
ZORRONE, AND GINGER BEER  
are second to none. Our machinery being of the very newest  
design we are enabled to turn out the best article.

## Watkins Limited.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## Portland Cement.

In casks of 75 lbs net \$5.00 per cask, ex Factory.  
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.00 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed  
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

## Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

## MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

SELECTED LIST OF PIANOS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE.

PATENT PORTABLE PIANO	\$250	Boudoir Model by Broadwood	\$1500
CHALLENGE MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$400	STRAIGHT MODEL BY DOLNER	\$650
OXFORD MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$450	SHORT GRAND MODEL BY DOLNER	\$1250
COLONIAL MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$500	BROADWOOD SECOND HAND PIANO	\$150
CHALLENGE MODEL BY BROADWOOD	\$600	SECOND HAND PIANOS FROM \$100	

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## Prickly Heat Lotion.

The only Effectual Remedy for Allaying  
Irritation.

## CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S

## CHAMPAGNES:

WHITE SEAL (1893 VINTAGE).  
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$38.00; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$40.00.  
CACHET IMPERIAL (Extra Dry; Gout Americanin).  
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$42.50; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$44.50.  
NE PLUS ULTRA (Finest Extra Dry Quality).  
Same as Shipped to England.  
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$44.00; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$46.00.

## SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES.

All the leading newspapers of Great Britain speak in high praise of the above  
Wines, which were presented in large quantities by the growers to the HOSPITAL  
SHIPS in South-Africa.

## SIEMSEN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

## BLATZ

THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER.

PER CASE OF 10 DOZEN PINTS

SOLE AGENTS:

## H. PRICE & Co.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## BRANDIES.

Specialty Selected

Hennessy's Very Old Brandy

These BRANDIES are all of the finest produce and being  
purchased IN BULK direct from the growers we are able to give  
exceptional value.

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## W. POWELL & Co.

JUST LANDED, ANOTHER NEW SHIPMENTS OF

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 6 qts., 8 qts., 10 qts. and 12 qts.

AN ASSORTMENT OF ICE CREAM POWDER.

Hongkong, August 9, 1900.



# MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

11 a.m. - Hatching leaves for Swatow.

# General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, August 17.

Goods per Marbury, undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 18.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

Dividend Warrants of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., payable.

SUNDAY, August 19.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

Meeting of the Co. of Officers, Queen's Buildings, Canton Road.

3 p.m. - Auction of Crown Land situated at Shaukiwan.

TUESDAY, August 21.

3 p.m. - Important Auction of Land situated at Kowloon, with frontage on the Canton Road.

3 p.m. - Auction of Valuable Property, viz. estate at Yau-nan, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

Goods per *Frank Ferdinand* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.

Goods per *China* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, August 23.

4 p.m. - Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., at the Office of the General Managers.

# Opium Quotations.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15, 1900.

Now Patna, cash, 93 1/2

Old Patna, cash, 100 1/2

New Patna, cash, 93 1/2

Old Patna, cash, 100 1/2

New Patna, credit, 800/800

Allowance, Tael, 940

Last Year, 900/910

Allowance, Tael, 940

Old Patna, credit, 940

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# The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

It is last night's issue we dealt with some of the points raised by Mr Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul in San Francisco. We return to his deliverance, and whilst referring again slightly to the Mission question, look closely at some of his other suggestions. It is indeed no easy task to prove, in the present confusion, how much of the "anarchy of this outbreak" is directed against the aggressiveness of the Western, and how far it is an attack on the Gospel. The judgment of individuals will probably be biased, by the subjective mental sympathy of the particular person, who expresses an opinion, as two doctors absolutely disagree as to the value of alcohol for their patients. Those, however, who, while they are quite willing to concede that the Chinese are opposed to the advance and spread of Christianity, believe that the main causes of this outbreak are found in the other factors above mentioned, may be forgiven if they ask a question or two. When for instance, the British assumed the government of the Kowloon Hinterland, and attempted to hoist the flag, did the Chinese view that action with indifference? Was it not rather true that, in their clumsy blundering way they unheeded the old canon, dragged them up to the hilltops, and opened a cannonade on the British troops? But missionaries were at work and had been for many years in the same district, and were at their posts at the time, and suffered no molestation. The man in search of truth may ask again, Why is it that this outbreak has followed so swiftly on the loss of Chinese territory? It is only a few years since Formosa, Kowloon, Wei-Lai-Wei, and Kian Chai were taken from the Chinese. Moreover the question arises why this bitterness has broken out in the neighbourhood of Peking? This cannot well be hurried. Around Peking the works of foreigners are most numerous and conspicuous, and so have roused the people. More missionaries, probably, have been at work in other parts of China, where there were no evidences of special bitterness than in the infected Province. It may, we think, be fairly assumed that, after allowing for the natural antagonism between one religion and another, which, after all, in China, is not a strong passion, they will be standing on firm ground who maintain that, on other causes, than the presence of the missionary to which the Chinese Consul General refers, may be assigned much of the blame of the present outbreak. Those who maintain the contrary, have to explain the facts referred to, and will have to furnish further reasons, showing how it is that missionaries have been at work for decades, and have come to be regarded as friends of the people and have never suffered any special molestation. We do not hold a brief for missions, nor are we concerned as to whether each individual missionary has always acted in the most discreet and forbearing way. It would probably be found if a careful inquiry were instituted that, like other Europeans, in their intercourse with the Chinese, missionaries have sometimes taken "the short-cut," which has always been most tempting to the vanity of the Celestial. What we desire is, that a fair and comprehensive view of the question be taken, and that no fact be omitted in the survey. That traders and others should blame missionaries, and that these latter should blame the former, when most probably, the influence of both parties has worked together to produce the result, and this result was no more avoidable than that cool fresh air should rush into the heated polluted room as soon as the windows were opened, is much to be regretted and if possible to be avoided. Nor can Chinese critics, however well educated, be allowed to generalize on these topics without a word of correction if necessary. When therefore Ho Yow says, "The foreigners originally, rose, not against foreign representatives as such, but against the preachers." Finally it came to a point when all the foreigners were put under the ban of the Boxers because all foreigners came to be regarded as nothing more nor less than Christians bent on interfering in Chinese affairs, we maintain that he is either ignorant of many of the facts of the problem, or biased in his exposition of those facts. Whatever class of Europeans may have to bear the brunt of the blame, it is certain that no one's pity can be changed with the whole of it. How far this uprising is an outbreak of this people against the foreigners, may be gauged by the attitude of the Imperialist soldiers, the Emperor Dowager, Prince Tuan, Kang, Yi, and the other Manchus worthies who have stood out so prominently before the world, all red with blood, and mad with rage. We believe that it is impossible to recognize this as an attack of the people. It has come to light from the documents found in the archives of the Viceroy of the capital province, that he was in the plot. It is reported that his papers prove that he promised rewards to the Boxers, as well as compensation to those wounded in battle and support for the wives and families of those who were slain. When the Boxers and the soldiers attacked Europeans, Chinese, Ambassadors, Railway Employees, and Missionaries—making no distinction of profession, nationality, sex, or age—the Manchus themselves im-

mediately took the lead of the rebels. This seems to indicate that they knew exactly what was going to happen and in all probability had planned the outrage. That a section of the people was irritated, by the presence of the Europeans, we can well believe. That they were ready instruments in the hands of unscrupulous leaders; recent events have put beyond all doubt. But we believe that this irritation could have been assuaged and even removed, had the responsible officials sincerely wished it. But these were working for another end. They fomented the outbreak, because, infuriated by a blind hatred themselves, they rendered them indifferent to the army of facts confronting them, they seemed to have believed that they could drive the European into the sea, and then, sinking back into the lifeless inactivity of the past centuries, before the latter came upon the scene, they could sleep and dream until they went quietly down into the ancestral mists.

It is clear that the Consul has a profound, and implicit confidence in Li Hung Chang, and feels no doubt that the people place in him the same unwavering trust. If permitted, Li Hung Chang will triumph, and his only weapon will be reason. The Viceroy has evidently contrived to magnify himself in the eyes of the people and they who view him from afar, can see him only, looking powerful and capable before their mental horizon. There are certain things that Li Hung Chang has done and there are others that he cannot do. He held and can hold the turbulent people of the Canton delta well in hand, when feeling him high and tension was severe. He can struggle and belated Chinese without any fear of losing a night's sleep through the nocturnal visits of the ghosts of those whom he has executed. He can scheme and plan and shuffle and deceive, and pass before the world as the accredited representative of a great country, and powerful dynasty, whose word will fill the empty treasure-chests of eager merchant princes, with chopped dollars, and then leave them belaboured and deceived. He has been accustomed to this, is well used to it, and has proved his ability to "triumph" in diplomacy, wrestling from defeat, some appearance of "peace with honour." But the question, now before the nations, is a different one. It has been discredited by the usurping ruler of China to-day. Among those whose arrest was ordered, and who were condemned as traitors, there was no doubt that he was included. Did Li know of the preparations which the Manchus and Boxers have been making for months past to foment a general uprising? Was it possible that these hordes of men should be drilled and be ignorant thereof? If so he was remarkably negligent. Did he know and not interfere? Then he was culpably indifferent. Did he both know and understand? Then he was as guilty as the rest, for he ought to have informed the representatives of the impending danger. But if Li were to be entrusted with the task of mediation, in the first place, he would call a general truce. But who would obey? Would the infuriated rebels, who have been envenomed with blood, and sniping at any unfortunate Englishman who allowed his head to be a target? Would the maddened Boxers, who have been bombarding women and children for six weeks, in the Legations, situated in the midst of the capital city? Would Prince Tuan, who has dangled the red sash and placed himself at the head of the rabble, that have pledged themselves to drive us out? No truce can be called. Meanwhile, it would be necessary for the Powers to cease their operations. This is the gravest and most impossible suggestion of all. Cease their operations! Our senses are being cut down in cold blood, all over the north of China. Their homes and factories are being threatened by masses of men who are mad with rage. Their representatives are being pounded with shot and shell, in the very heart of the empire in the home that nations regard as sacred. As well tell a man to go leisurely to bed, whose wife and children are in danger of being attacked by wolves, when he, with courage and weapons, can save them. No, the Powers, know that were a truce granted now, it would be like the truce asked for by Czar, when surrounded in the Modder; it would only give the enemy an opportunity to strengthen their position, and prolong the struggle. No truce is possible at present, and only when it is clearly known what has happened at Peking, who has been sacrificed, and who has survived, can we think of it. Nay, even then, supposing things are not so awful as was feared, how can there be a truce, after the diabolical deeds that have been perpetrated, the insults that have been offered to the flag, and the vandalism that has been rampant? It is perfectly clear, fraught with danger as the present course is, it must be followed, firmly and persistently, until the end, and the Chinese must be taught a lesson, which, at any rate, the present generation will not readily forget.

It may be conceded that this one, and only one, of the situations, messages from the Peking Refugees upon which the stamp of genuineness is recognisable is that of Mr Morrison, the well-known *Times* Correspondent at the capital. The main reason why we incline to accept the Morrison telegram out of the crowd of shady and tainted messages from the frontier, and cruelly-treated band of noble prisoners is, that the worthy and sharp-witted correspondent deals with the alleged facts of political discussion. He says that the so-called reasoning elites are not worthy of belief, as they are issued simultaneously with those encouraging, applauding and really rewarding the so-called "Boxers." And here it may be noted the situation, so far as the attitude of the alleged Chinese Government is concerned, is "uttering a sea change into something neither rich nor strange, but into the stench of despond and treacherous deep of diplomatic deceit which is usual to particular Chinese conditions." It has, of course, been well known that H.E. Jun-Li and Prince Ching were the leaders of the Moderate or Pro-Foreign Party. As the Boxer element progressed, under the fostering care of the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan, Kangyi, and Tung Fu-shiang, the leaders of the moderate Party were shoved aside, the orders were sent round the Empire to exterminate the Foreigner, and the line was emphatically drawn between the Moderate Authorities and those who meant to obey the behests of the exterminating party of Tuan. Here now comes in the shuffling policy of deceit and pusillity the scene of treacherous diplomacy. And we would not be surprised if the blood-stained old Dowager-Empress were not far forward to encourage the "Boxers." It is clear enough that the Palace party is now greatly alarmed. The capture of Tientsin and the occupation of the Taku forts, taken together with the march on Peking by the Allied Forces, have had their effect. Most probably the great props of the Reactionary Party have had enough of the experiment to exterminate the Foreigner; and it is most likely they are almost prepared to slip down upon their knees. But it is too much to expect that when a Chinese High Authority is on his or her knees, he or she can ever tell the truth. Let any one who knows anything of the Chinese character read the analytical letter of the *Times* correspondent, and say that any one of the supplicants—Empress, Prince, or Viceroy (say Li Hung, for choice)—is not prepared to lie to the very uttermost in order to show that the whole outbreak has been a mistake; that brave von Ketteler was shot by accident; that the Palace Party (Heaven forgive them!) were coerced and driven by the whirlwind of events over which they had no control; that the poor women and children in the Legations had the most sincere sympathy of the great Empress Dowager; and that everything had gone wrong owing to the deeds of violent bandits. This letter is, it is said, the bloodily-empowered Dowager has the sublime audacity to say before our beloved Queen Victoria! Let our remarks stop there: it may be safely said will better tend to moderation.

Concerning the advance of the Peking Punitive Force—that is the name most suitable—our telegram shows speedier progress than we had ever expected. Perhaps they found the roads free of rain-water and mud, and the roads were found. The same

route as that followed by Sir Hope Grant in September 1860 seems to have been adopted—more N. N. W. than north-north-west. Let us hope that no mischance may befall the noble army whose weary march under the burning sun is one worthy of all praise, and could not possibly have been undertaken for a more laudable and heroic purpose.

The return of plague cases up to noon on the 15th August showed that 4 fresh cases and 5 deaths occurred during the preceding 24 hours.

An old sampan woman was fined \$25 at the Magistracy to-day, for dredging in the aim-of-war anchorage for bits of coal and tinder. Surely this is rather severe.

A shrivelled old opium smoker was, at the Magistracy to-day, convicted for assaulting a young policeman in the execution of his duty. He was fined \$15 with the option of a month of the opium.

# Editorial Comment.

DESTRUCTION OF

MISSION PROPERTY.

A German mission station at Luk Mang, in the Pa Yon district, last Monday, and the pillaging of native Christians' houses at Yagen is of sufficient gravity to call for immediate action. The outrage seems to have been planned, and was carried out with great determination. The authorities in Canton can have no valid excuse for this latest outrage. Towards the end of July there were signs that the people in that part of the province were getting restless. This showed itself in two ways, first in the plundering of a mission church, and second, in a most unprovoked attack, at another place, on some of the German mission converts. The latter was the most serious, for the man implicated was Imperial soldier. The lieutenant was sent specially by his Colonel to attack the Christians. These cases were duly reported to the Acting Viceroy who undertook to bring the offenders to justice and punish them with all the terrors of the law. Whatever the Viceroy's intentions were, we know that nothing has been done, and as Mr Kollerer pertinently remarks, the delay in bringing these lawbreakers to book has doubtless encouraged others to follow in their footsteps. The question arises, what is to be done and who is to be held responsible for these outrages? There are many other mission stations scattered up and down the Canton Province. Are they to be left to the mercy of the mob whenever they decide to plunder and destroy? There is still time if strong action is taken immediately. Cases like the one in question may not affect the safety of the foreign community in Canton or elsewhere, but if looting and destroying become general, there is no telling where it will end.

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# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

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# TELEGRAMS.

['CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

Within Sight of the Capital.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, August 14, 4.22 p.m.

The Allies have made a rapid advance since the battle at Yangmiao, the enemy retreating before them to Peking, without fighting.

The foreign troops reached Nai Tsai Tzu on 8th August, Ho Si Woo on the 9th, and Anping, 27 miles from Peking, on the 17th.

The *Patula* which left India on 13th inst. and is due here on the 20th, brings the 20th Punjab Infantry and A Section 69th N. F. Hospital—a total of 636 men and 12 animals.

The *Ugna* brings the 'C' Battery R.E.A., R. 2 Ammunition Column, Vol. B. Officers, A. Sect 22 B. Hd. Hsptl., 2nd Infantry Brigade—a total of 274 animals and 462 men.

The transport *Formosa* sailed August 12th, and is due here on the 20th inst. She brings the 14th Sikhs Regiment, consisting of 12 British Officers, 17 Native Officers, 721 men and 10 followers, also 5 British Officers, 6 Native Officers, 207 men and 36 followers of the 44th Sikhs Regiment, the 41st and 6







